SHIPS TWICE AS FAST AS BUILT

British Admiralty in Frank Review Pleads for More Rapid Construction.

1.827.572 TONS LOST

hairman Hurley of Shipping Board Expected to Rouse America With Speech.

VISHINGTON, March 21.- Despite antiabinarine measures the undersea boats re destroying ships twice as fast as the eld's shipyards are building them. his was revealed by the publication tolay of British Admiralty official figures, me held secret, showing exactly the toal of submarine losses up to January 1. The publication promises to be the forerunter of some further oficial prosauncements which will bring home to imerica more strikingly than ever befare the need of the bridge of ships to

Burd possibly may make a statement, but it is certain in a speech he is to defacts which, taken in connection adden First Lord of the British Ad-raity, and the official figures published are to-day by the British Embassy, will

of Destruction Decreases The British official figures published pectedly, when every one thought said be withheld indefinitely, be-the supposedly valuable infor-While they show more than 11,000,000

ships built to take their places, they w that the rate of submarine destruc sendily has decreased from the leights it reached when early in 1917 fermany announced a new and unre-tracted campaign of ruthlessness and red the United States into the war. bry as a frank laying of all the cards the table so that the public may know place the blame for any failure in the hipping programme. The showing was not reassuring, but there was no pessi-mistic utterance which might be interrejed as an expectation that the U-boat ampaign would not be defeated.

Labor Troubles Delay British.

ording to confidential advices, have caused serious delays in production.
While the vast majority of American
workmen have rallied to the support of ne fighting forces, their fellows in the ritish Isles admittedly have lessened ser efforts as their pay increased. The ult was a hare 58,000 tons of shinproduced in Great Britain in Jan-and 100,000 tons in February, both far short of the amount necesy if the programme of 1.800,000 tons year is to be carried out. America has only begun to build ships.

Hurley's speech in New York will ne of the most important revelawar progress made by any destood he proposes to tell the country exactly what is being done and how the United States has built more steel hipways than all the British yards put ding substantially to the merchan figures of the British Admiralty

hat from both enemy action and risk on January 1, 1918, allied heutral shipping had lost since the ards outside of the Central Powers sere turning out 6,606,275 tons

Vulted Action Emphasised.

These figures are now made public, ar Admirally memorandum says, because they will impress upon the people the they will impress upon the people the second of united action in making good losses by submarines. With them good losses by submarines. With them good losses by submarines. With them good upon their efforts by bringing more men and women to work on the task and warning that the recent falling off in British production must not continue.

The maximum of losses was reached in the second quarter of 1917 after the intestricted submarine warfare was ainched. That quarter 2,236,934 gross has been reduced until in the fourth quarter, 248,331; 377,109; 628,440. Third quarter, 249,331; 377 memorandum says, because meantime the shipbuilding output readily curved upward. In the last it time the enormously increased les of the United States had not lowing is the Admiralty memoran-

Memorandum issued by the British Afmirally showing in gross, tons the cases to the world shipping by enemy sellor, the mercantile shipbuilding out-I and the enemy versels captured and and anto service Hitherto the Board of Admiralty

have been averse from any publication other than that contained in the weekly of leases, although it has fretly been pressed upon them that whole tonnage facts should be made long as such publication could encourage the enemy and would implie his energies in a dangerous fection they have not been able to encur in the proposal.

Will Not Now Beneat Enemy.

"The figures to-day will not stimu-te the enemy, and the Admiralty rec-mize that the policy of silence, necesas they believe it to have been a naval point of view, has had serious defect that it falls suff-tly to impress upon the people of widual and united effort on their part themy submarines.
In the spring of 1917 the full menace

of the submarine campaign was first disclosed. Since that date we have stadily increased our knowledge and

Three statements are attached show-

The situation should be viewed from The situation should be viewed from the standpoint of the world's tonnage, as in these problems the mercantile havies of the whole world, excluding the enemy, may be regarded as one. It will be noticed that the diagrams found facts and that nothing has been included in the nature of an orderate.

the losses by submarine will continue to decrease or that the production of merchant vessels will continue to increase at the same rate of progress as is shown in the last few quarters, although a rapid and continuous increase on the cusput of merchant tonnage will inevitably follow the united efforts of all engaged in merchant shipbuilding in this country.

BOLSHBYIKI DEFEAT COSSACKS IN SIBERIA COSSACK

Gradually Getting Upper Hand. "On the subject of losses the Admiralty disclaim any desire to prophesy about so uncertain a thing as war in its-submarine phase. The results of the past year have shown the ability of our past year have shown the ability of our seamen to get upon terms with the submarine menace and gradually to gain the upper hand. This result has been achieved in spite of an imperfect knowledge of a new and barbarous method of warfare and of a scarcity of suitable material. Our material resources for this warfare are already improved and are being rapidly augmented, whilst science is placing at our d'sposal means of offence and defence of which we have been in need. Subject to this technical advice and to a warning that undue optimism is fatal, the Admiralty consider imism is fatal, the Admiralty consider that the facts with regard to tonnago losses speak for themselves.

osses speak for themselves.

"With regard to the other factor, the production of merchant tonnage, any estimate for the future must depend wholly on the determination of employers and men in the shippards and marine engineering establishments. The production, however, of merchant ships in the United Kingdom during January, 1918, even making the most generous allowance for weather conditions, fell so far below that of each month in the prefar below that of each month in the pre ceding quarter that if improvement is not speedily made, the point where pro-duction balances losses will be postponed to a dangerous extent and even when that point is reached we shall still have to make good the losses of the past during the critical period that confronts

Must Have More Men.

"We must rely in the main on our own shipyards and on oursives. Our part-ners in the war are making every effort to increase their production of ships, but a considerable time must elapse before the desired output is secured to produce in the United Kingdom 1,800,000 tons annum is well within the present and

annum is well within the present and prospective capacity of our shipyards and marine engineering shops: but the ranks of the skilled men must be enlarged without delay by the introduction of men and women at present unskilled.

"The introduction of these newcomers, upgrading and interchangeability of work are essential and must be pressed in with the good will of employers and foremen, and further, the Board of Admiralty wish to make it perfectly clear that these results cannot be obtained unless maximum output is continuously given in every shipyard and marine engine shop by every one concerned. If gine shop by every one concerned. If employers hesitate to play their part, if men anywhere 'down tools,' go slow for any reason, they will do so in full knowledge of the grievous extent to which they are prejudicing the vital interests of the community.

"It is to insure the vigorous coopera-tion of all concerned that the Admiralty sended the publication of the

The Admiralty's tables follow: Losses by enemy action and marine risk (in forces isola gross tons) for the period, the United and Arctic. Kingdom, foreign and the total for world respectively: 1914: August and September, 314,000

1915 : First quarter, 215,905 : 104,542 : Second quarter, 223,676; 156,-419. Third quarter, 356,659; 529,481. Fourth quarter, 307,-187,234 ; 494,373. 16: First quarter, 325,237: 198,958: 195. Second quarter, 270,630: 251,-522,289. Third quarter, 284,358:

592,039. Fourth quarter, 617.-541.750: 1.159 343 563: 541.750; 1.159.343. 1917: First quarter, 911.840; 707.533; 1.619.373. Second quarter, 1.361.870; 875.064; 2.236.934. Third quarter, 952. 938; 541.535; 1.494.473. Fourth quar-782.889; 489.954; 1,272.843. Totals, 79.492; 4,748.080; 11,827,572.

Output of New Ships

The mercantile shipbuilding output (in gross tons) for the period, the United Kingdom, foreign and the total for world respectively is as follows: 1914 to the end of the year : \$75.610;

1914 to the end of the year; \$75,610; 337,310; 1,012,920, 1915. for the United Kingdom, first quarter, 266,287; second quarter, 146,-870; third quarter, 144,070; fourth quarter, \$2,712. Foreign for the whole year, 551,081; total for the world for the whole year, 1,202,000.

tons of enemy vessels captured and brought into service. Of this total more tons was taken at the

FRENCH SHIP TOLL LIGHT Only Three Merchantmen Sunk During Last Week.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Submarines or mines aank only three French mer-chant ships during the week ending March 16, one over 1,600 tons and two smaller craft. The weekly report re-ceived here to-night, records one vessel of over 1,600 tons, which was sunk dur-ing the previous week, but was not included in last week's announcement. entered French ports and 920 sailed during the week. This does not include fishing boats and local craft.

MAY DANCE BUT NOT DRINK.

Philadelphia Forbida Sale

Liquor in Cabaret Places. PHILADELPHIA, March 21 .-- Dancing PHILADELPHIA. March 21.—Dancing and cabaret entertainment in places in Philadelphia where liquor is sold will no longer be permitted. This drastic order was issued to-day by Judges Shomaker and Wessels sitting as the license court, an annual institution in this city. The order applies to all hotels, cafes and saloons, and hundreds of places which reaped a harvest from the dancing feature of their establishments will be hard hit.

hard hit.

The court decided that a reasonable use of instrumental music in public licensed places is not unlawful. In this connection it said: "The reasonable use of instrumental music may have a beneficial effect, but the extension of the country of the statement of the places." 2. Mercantile shipbuilding output.
3. Enemy vessels captured and brought into service.

The situates.

Amundson Visito Camp Grant.

COSSACKS IN SIBERIA

Blagovieshtchensk Recaptured -German Aggressions Causing Panic.

FRANCIS ISSUES APPEAL

Urges Russians to Continue Resistance-Business Paralyzed.

By the Associated Press. Moscow, March 20 (delayed) .- Red guards and revolutionary troops have recaptured Blagovieshtchensk after a battle with the Cossacks. They have restored the Soviet authority, as well as order, in the town.

[Recent despatches said that the Siberian Bolsheviki had murdered a number of Japanese at Blagoviesht-chensk, which lies 500 miles north of Harbin. The Bolshevik leaders. cluding the President of the local So-viet later were arrested and impris-oned by Cossacks and volunteer militia. The Red Guards and saliors

The uneasiness caused by the seigure of Odessa and the gaining by the Cen-tral Powers of control of the Black Sea has intensified the panic in North Russia and has strengthened the now general belief that in a short time the Germans will advance on Moscow and Pe trograd. The Transcaucasian Constituent Assembly, meeting at Tiffis, has re-fused to ratify the peace treaty with Germany and has urged an immediate

A Filmsy Pretext.

The German explanation that the are not fighting Russia when they assist independent Ukrainia to defeat Bolshevik forces is hooted by the Russian press generally, which contends that Germany's peace treaty with Ukrainia is only a flimsy pretext to dismember

Leon Trotaky has arrived in Mosco from Petrograd and announces he will remain here to assume the duties of Minister of War if there is a war, but unteers, who declared unequivocally for war. Many experienced army officers have now joined the Bolshevik general staff, which welcomes them regardless of their politics.

Indications point to the adoption of rigid discipline among the new forces and the restoraton of trained officers to their commands. The Bolshevik leaders insist that the new organizations must be purely voluntary. Reports from northern Russia say that the Corelia district, in which Kola, the

only ice free port on the Arctic shore situated, has asked Finland to annex i This is regarded as part of the German plan to help the Finnish Governmen forces isolate Russia from the Baltic

Evacuation Continues.

The evacuation of Petrograd continue and the Government bureaus are being transferred to Moscow, Nishni-Novgord and Perm as rapidly as the disabled railheavy guard and have to force their wa along railway lines crowded with sol-diers returning from the front and refugees fleeing before the German ad-

The money shortage is so acute in Petrograd. Moscow and other Russian cities that business operations are virtually impossible. Small money is especially scarce, and the money changers are charging heavy commissions for changing 1,000 and 500 ruble the proposes to tell the country that is being done and how different formulation of States has built more steel than all the British yards put. The wooden yards also are interned in enemy ports.

Output of New Ships. tions are circulating as money Under the Soviet's orders the Moscow bank depositors have been prevented from withdrawing their funds without a special permit from the Government. The Petrograd Soviet allows the de-positors each to withdraw 150 rubles weekly. There are similar regulations

Deposits Cut Of.

The private banks had little actual money when the Government national-ised them, and since the Soviets tool them over new deposits have ceased to that the Government was reported recently to be considering de-nationalization in an effort to call out the hidden money, but this report was denied by high officials. The large quantities of paper money issued constantly have had no effect upon the shortage, which is constantly growing more acute in commercial circles. Trade is largely confined to

who sell their supplies hide away the who sell their supplies hide away the money they receive.

The fear that large sums of money must be paid to the Germans under the peace terms has further aggravated the currency shortage and has hindered ordinary business. Archangel and many other different cities have been forced to

send special representatives to Moscow to try to obtain rubles. The bartering of commodities has been resorted to in many localities.

The Moscow wholesalers and jobbers and those in other distributing centres and those in other distributing centres are virtually without goods and have suspended business. Because of the failure of transportation legitimate trade has given way to speculation and to the sale of manufactured goods and food-stuffs at fabulous prices by exploiters of all classes.

Shops Closing.

Small shops of all kinds are rapidly closing throughout Russia because of lack of supplies. Soldiers and wanderwho steal rides on the rail ways, are dealing in all sorts of for stuffs and manufactured articles. T city streets and the country highways abound in these traffickers, who carry their goods with them in bags. Trade

their goods with them in bags. Trade has virtually been forced back to a medieval basis.

Workmen, soldiers and others of limited means are rapidly leaving the cities for their native villages, where food is easier to obtain and where the home industries are meeting the demand for manufactured articles. Such of the Moscow factories as have not closed are working only on part time, and consequently the workmen are rapidly leaving.

The Moscow food situation is slightly better than that at Petrograd, but the prices are prohibitive, and since the Government left Petrograd the public has despaired of any improvement in the food supply. Bread is impossible to obtain, and the population is moving to the country districts by any possible means. There are no regular passenger

man province and Russians will lose their liberty if they submit to the peace forced by the Central Powers, David R Francis, the American Ambassador, declared in a statement to the Russian people, issued from the American Embassy at Vologda.

The Ambassador pledged American help to any government in Russia that would resist the German-penetration. He urged them to forget their political differences and said that he would not leave Russia until compelled by force. The Ambassador's statement said:

"The Ambassador's statement said:

Supervision.

Some Exceptions Made Lett Army Handle permitted to continue free and independent and not become subjects of Germany.

"I have not seen an authentic copy of the peace of the results of the permitted to continue free and independent and not become subjects of Germany.

"I have not seen an authentic copy of the peace of the results of the peace o

"I have not seen an authentic copy of the peace treaty, but I am sufficiently acquainted with its provisions to know that if the Russian people should sub-mit to it Russia not only would be robbed of vast areas of its territory, but her people eventually would become subher people eventually would become sub-jects of Germany. Russia eventually would become virtually a German prov-ince and her people would lose the liber-tles for which their ancestors struggled for generations.

Regarded as Ally.

"My Government still considers Amer-ica an ally of the Russian people, who surely will not reject the proferred assistance we would be prompt to render to any Government in Russia that will ffer a sincere and organized resistance to the German invasion.

'If the Russian people will be brave and patriotic, will lay aside temporarily their political differences and be resolute, firm and united they would be able to drive the enemy from the borders and procure therefore at the end of 1918 an enduring nears for themselves and the

enduring peace for themselves and the RUSSIANS AGAIN RETIRE Aerial Mail Service Planned Fron

Petrograd. By the Associated Press PETROGRAD, March 20 (Delayed) -Krementchug, Minamenga and Romodan, in southern Russia, are being evac uated by Government forces. A Russian ommission has left here for Pskov to nvestigate reports of attacks on German

Russian troops in the Pakov secto have retired ten versts, a German ulti-matum having been presented to them as a result of an attack on German

tween Petrograd. Moscow and the Crimes and between Petrograd and Sweden is planned for the near future. Armerian colonies in Turkestan and the Trans-Caspian districts have de-clared a general mobilization. The Soviet Council of the Republic of the Don has levied a contribution of \$2.500,000 on

ocal capitalists.
It is reported that the Ukrainian Gov nment is negotiating a loan from Ger-Russia's total war expenditures are ow \$25,300,000.

KHERSON CAPTURED. ermans Occupy Town 92 Miles

Northeast of Odessa. BERLIN, via London, March 21.-Khe son, in the Ukraine (ninety-two miles northeast of Odessa, near the mouth of the Dnieper), has been captured by the Teutonic forces, to-day's army head uarters report announces

TEUTONS PROPOSE TO STRIP RUMANIA

Germany Demands That All War Munitions Be Surrendered.

By the Associated Press Moscow, March 19 (delayed) .- Ger many has increased her demand upon Rumania, and now asks that Rumania her own war munitions as well as those left in Rumania by allied troops. All the Entente Ministers remain in

Jassy, but will leave there if Rumania surrenders the war munitions to Ger-

PARIS, March 21 .- The conditions of peace imposed upon Rumania by Austria are more onerous than those of Ger many as regards annexation of territory According to a Vienna despatch received here to-day by way of Basel Austria demands that Rumania surrender all her territory west of a line extending from a point east of Red Tower Pase to a point on the Danube near Ghilramar. Rumanian territory involved amounts to approximately 3,000 square miles and takes in the mountain passes Gate, which thus become Austrian.
In the region of Predeal, at the moun

tain pass through which runs the railfor annexation a strip of territory running northward 140 miles, and twenty 370,000,000,000 (\$92,250,200,000) niles wide. The Austrian Foreign Minister, Count

Czernin, announced that the territory thus acquired would be made crown lands, with Turn-Severin as capital, the

GERMAN GREED GROWS, Mackensen Delivere Ultimatem to Rumanians.

WASHINGTON, March 21.-Germany has threatened to impose still heavier terms of peace upon Rumania unless that country agrees to those already proposed, the State Department was informed to-day in a delayed telegram o Ambasador Francis. Field Marsha Mackensen of the German army informed the Rumanians of the alterna

formed the Rumanians

tive.

The Ambassador reported that Germany had started the expulsion of Rumanians displeasing to her officials and than Von Mackensen was attempting to dictate the personnel of the new Rumanian Cabinet.

The American Red Cross mission to Rumania, which fied from Jassy to Odessa to escape the advancing German of the Austro-Hungarian Government to try to show he had contracts for one million knapsacks for soldiers before million for the pleading not guilty to indictments found a year ago against him charging forgery and receiving money under false pretences.

odessa to escape the advancing German armies, has arrived safely at Moscow, according to advices received here today at Red Cross headquarters. The party, headed by Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., consists of twenty-eight

SOME EXCEPTIONS MADE LET ARMY HANDLE THEM

Supply of Labor and Material During War.

Special Desputch to THE ST WASHINGTON, March 21 .- With the signing of the ratiroad bill by President Wilson to-day Director-General of Railoads McAdoo issued an order applying o all roads under the control of the Government that construction of new lines or extension of present lines during the rest of the war may be undertaken only with the approval of the Director-tieneral. The order likewise includes purchases of new locomotives, cars and equipment. The Director-General makes provision for continuance of work already begun until it is finished, except where it can be suspended without substantial loss to the roads them-In determining betterments, exten-

sions and equipment which can be regarded as essential and necessary to the welfare of individual roads Mr. McAdoo prescribes these general prin-"From the financial standpoint it is

highly important to avoid the necessity for raising any new capital which is not absolutely necessary for the protection and development of the required facilities to meet the present and prospective needs of the country's business under war conditions.

Will save Labor. Will Save Labor.

"From the standpoint of the available not be absorbed except for the neces-sary purposes mendloned. "Projects which might be regarded as

meritorious and necessary when viewed from the separate standpoint of a par-ticular company may not be equally fore subject to exclusive control of the separate companies are now available for common use in instances where common use promotes the movements of

Mr. MoAdoo makes the exception that work which does not involve charges to the capital accounts of the roads in sums of more than \$25,000 can be under-taken with official approval provided that it is essential to the welfare of the roads, falls clearly within the policy of the individual road as applied in prac-tice during 1916 and 1917 and that re-ports of same are filed with the division or capital expenditures in Washington and with the regional director of rail-

Halto Bullding. The order of Mr. McAdoo puts a stop o further railroad building in the United States for the time being unless there is prime need for it either in clearing up

A delegation representing business in-A designation representing business in-terests of cities on the New York State barge canal urged Director-General Mc-Adoo to-day to expedite any plans of the railroad administration looking to the building of barges. Mr. McAdoo as-sured the visitors that the railroad ad-ministration would relieve the railroads in every manner possible and that he n every manner possible and that be recognized the great part which the bareg canal can play in moving fregiht which otherwise would be moved over rall lines. . No estimates of the money necessary

No estimates of the money necessary to give the canals adequate equipment the Federal service to handle.

"I really know from actual physical the delegation that \$5,000,000 will be contact with the I. W. W.," said Senator Borah, "that they are about as clusive proposition as you ever were up

GERMAN WAR CREDIT OF \$3,750,000,000 Bill Passes Second Reading in

the Reichstag. AMSTERDAM, March 21 .- A war credi of 15,000,000,000 marks (\$3,750,000,000 BILL GIVES RIGHT OF SEIZURE. under normal exchange) was brough before the Reichstag yesterday for first reading. Count von Roedern, Secretary known as Vulcan, Oriental and Iron of the Imperial Treasury, said Ger pany's monthly war costs had increased from 2,000,000,000 marks (\$600,000 road from Kronstadt to Bucharest, Austria exacts a strip of country eighty 000,000 (\$937,500,000), in the last five miles long and ten miles wide. From months, owing to the increased scarcity Ocna, in Moldavia, at the head of the of necessaries of war. The Secretary remaining mountain pass, through which gave the total cost of the war as 550, a railroad runs, Austria has delineated 000,000,000 marks (\$137,500,000,000). which he said the Entente had expended East and the full power of the natio was now directed against the West Germany's enemies there did not desire despatch continues. He proposed that Rumania be compensated for her losses by granting territorial concessions in Bessarabia.

to hear anything about peace, he asserted, adding that she could not be wanguished by the catch words of Clemeniceau and Bonar Law. He continued enceau and Bonar Law. He continued:
"It is easy for President Wilson to
thunder against so-called militarism.
From the East and West his country is
protected by oceans. His country is the
strongest on the American continent and
has no dangerous neighbors, as have the
Central Powers, which are in the heart
of Europe surrounded by formulable of Europe, surrounded by formidable military powers."
The credit passed both first and sec-ond reading without debate.

\$10,000 BAIL FOR "COUNT." Pleads Not Guilty to Forgery and

Palse Pretence Charges. Max Lynar Louden, who styles him-self Count Lynar, was released in \$10,000 ball in Orange county yesterday upon pleading not guilty to indictments found

try to show he had contracts for one million knapsacks for soldiers before the United States entered the war. J. D. Lacy, New Windsor, alleges that the Count got \$25,000 from him alone. The Count, who was recently discharged from Amundson Visite Camp Grant.

Rockford, Ill., March 21.—Capt.

Rockford, Ill., March 21.—Capt.

The soldiers from the demobilised forces are scattering with amazing rapierer, visited Camp Grant to-day as the plotty, and the disorders which were faced in consequence of the demobilisation passed through Velocian and nurses.

Advices received late to-day by the forces are scattering with amazing rapidity, and the disorders which were faced in consequence of the demobilisation passed through Velocian and nurses.

Richmond, Va., consists of twenty-eight Count, who was recently discharged from March and nurses.

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Richmond, Va., consists of twenty-eight Count, who was recently discharged from Minatoles. The members, mostly physicians and nurses.

State Department from Ambassador on a bigsumy charge, was released by County Judge Wiggins on a \$10,000 bond furnished by a surety company.

He probably will be brought to trial next members, mostly physicians and nurses.

Advices received late to-day by the forces are scattering with amazing rapidity.

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March 21.—Capt.

The soldiers from the demobilised forces are scattering with amazing rapidity.

March 22.—Presumably the party is on indicate that the American mission passed through velocians and nurses.

OVER TIMBER LAND Fraternising With Bolsheviki on Mancharian Frontier.

Senators Would Commandeer Forests and Suppress I. W.

Chamberlain Explains Necessity of Government Assuming Control of Supplies.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The Senate discussed briefly to-day the bill proposed by the Administration for commandeering forests and lumber supplies of the United States which was favorably reported several weeks ago by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and later withdrawn for revision. Chairman Chamberlain of that committee, back on duty after his recent illness, volunteered an explanation of the necessity for the Government assuming control of the whole problem of timber supply by saying there had been great difficulty encountered by reason of I. W. W. activitles in the Western lumber country. "I do not know," said Senator Chamberlain, "whether they have been guilty of any overt acts either in destruction of lives or property, but conditions grew so desperate in Oregon and Washington that men were afraid to work was carried on and that interference by the disorganizers was pro-hibited." Senator Jones (Wash.) wanted to know whether the Government was hav-ing difficulty in obtaining lumber from

"I have received word from Washmeritorious or necessary under existing ington," said Senator Jones, "that it is conditions when the Government has believed there that although conditions possession and control of the railroads at present indicate that the I. W. W. generally and when the facilities hereto- are under control, the unrest and disorder is likely to break out this summer worse than before. The force of the military should be felt there and be ready to meet this situation as it arlees and to suppress that agency which is doing more evil, more to hinder and de-lay the Government than anything else. In one of the mills at Aberdeen, Wash. a huge spruce log sent into a mill wrecked the entire saw machinery when the whirling saw struck an iron hasp which had been driven into the log. Not which h. a been driven into the log. Not only were both the log and the saw ruined, but the mill was put out of commission for several days. Despatches from Yakima in the morning papers tell of people taking the secretary of the local I. W. W. out of town and treating him to tar and feathers. That seems rether interest of deal. to be one rather efficacious way of deal-ing with the situation."

this point Senator Borah interof engineers; sed some observations in regard to the I. W. W. It was Senator Borah who, as Public Prosecutor in Idaho many years ago first came into contact with the in-itial manifestations of I. W. W. ac-

Senator Chamberlain if he did not think the States of Orecon, California and

Senator Borah remarked that it was a difficult situation for States now depleted as to State militia strength

Expended for new cargo carriers.

The delegation, which was headed by Senators Caider and Wadsworth, was composed of John Barnes of the Amsterdam Board of Trade, John P. Truesdell of the New York Produce Exchange.

John A. McGregor of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, W. F. Murray of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, George D. Babbitt of Albany, M. G. Barnes of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, A. J. Elias of Buffalo and Henry H. Hill., president of the New York State Waterways Association.

Borah, "that they are about as clusive a proposition as you ever were up against, and it is aimost impossible to deal with them unless you have regular troops with which to oppose them. The Government has to its possession a man who is the evil genius of the 1 W. W. The best thing that can'il possession is to deal speedly and effectually under the law with the man whom every I W. W. in this country believes bears a charmed life. He has been a professional criminal for the last thirty years. Around his belt he has taken the lives of at least eighteen men. It has been proved least eighteen men. It has been proved least eighteen men. It has been proved beyond question that he has done so, but so long as he goes unpunished they believe he will in some way lead them out of difficulty. Now the Government has him and it has evidence of his treason, and the best thing that could be done would be to punish him."

Haggling Over Buildings. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- At the request of the War Department, Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee introduced to-day a bill forwarded by Acting Secretary Crowell, giving the President power to take over private property of all kinds deemed necessary during the war. The object of the bill is to enable the Government to get quick possession of real estate, office buildings and other

DRAFT TREATIES HELD UP FOR AMENDMENT

oldings needed by the Government

Irishmen and Australians Will Be Excepted Specifically.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The British merican and Canadian-American draft treaties were returned to-day to the State Department by the Senate at the equest of President Wilson for certain changes before ratification. Amendments have been agreed upon which will exempt Irishmen and Australians in this country from draft by providing that the provisions of the treaties shall not apply to men not subject to conscription n their own countries.

Under the treaties as originally ne-gotiated it had been assumed that these exemptions would be made, but some members of the Foreign Relations Committee, led by Senator Borah of Idaho, have insisted that the language should be so specific that there could be no misunderstanding. Secretary Lansing and Lord Reading. tences.

The Count, according to District Attorney Henry Hirschberg, obtained to have the necessary changes already the necessary changes alread

to have the necessary changes already prepared, so there will be no delay about returning the documents to the Senate. Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said today the purpose of the amendments was generally approved and that ratification of the treatles, which have been pending before the Senate since January 20 probably would follow quickly after their return.

The President made his request in a

CHINESE SOLDIERS ROBBING RUSSIANS

HARRIN, March 21 .- It is reported that HARRIN, March 21.—It is reported that Chinese troops on the Manchurian frontier are robbing Russians and fraternizing with the Boisheviki. It is alleged by observers that western Siberis is already economically under German control. Omsk banks, shops, newspapers and public utilities are under German influence. German prisoners serve on soviets and numicipal committees and are able to travel about freely. They are holding reunions and regaining the confidence of the people.

There has been a marked rise in the value of the ruble in prospect of Japanese intervention. Banks are compelled to purchase rubles in Japan, where they

to purchase rubles in Japan, where they have been "cornered."

WAR OBJECTORS STATUS IS DEFINED

President Rules They Must Be Assigned to Non-Combatant Service.

Special Desputch to Tax Scs. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- President Wilson in an executive order made pub-lic to-day prescribes rules governing the service which conscientious objectors must render to the nation in war time. They will not be assigned duty requiring them to participate in the actual fighting, but will be employed in the so-called non-combatant service, which adnittedly will at times expose them to

illitary authorities

He defines the following military service as non-combatant services in which conscientious objectors may participate: Service in the Medical Corps wher-ever performed. This includes service in the sanitary detachments attached to combatant units at the front; service in the divisional sanitary trains cor ications, at the base in France and with the troops and at hospitals in the United States; also the service of supply and repair in the Medical Depart-

treated as non-combatant. Also in rear of zone of operations service in the fol-lowing: Stevedore companies, labor companies, remount depots, veterinary hospitals, supply depots, bakery com-panies, subsistence service, the bathing services, the laundry service, the salvage service, the clothing renovation service, the shoe repair service, the transportation repair service and motor truck companies. building operation and repair; road building and repair; construction of rear line fortifications, auxiliary de-fences, &c.; construction of docks,

wharves, storehouses and of such can-tonments as may be built by the corps

topographical

WAR FINANGE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Will Be Rushed to Conference to Prepare Way for Liberty Loan.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, March 21.-With the war finance corporation bill passed by only two dissenting votes out of 369 in the Hoose to-day another great financial measure will be put on the Congressional ways next week to be rushed through before the Liberty Loan campaign opens, April 6.

A request for another great authorization of war bonds will be presented to the House Saturday by the Treasury Department Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee said The exact amount of the request or the amount of interest future loans will

carry has not been finally determined by the Treasury Department Mr. Kitchin said. Other members of the committee said they believed the committee and the Secretary would agree on 4½ per cent.

"I believe the interest of future loans will be core."

will be more than 4 per cent." said Mr. Kitchin. "This authorization probably will be for not more than \$10,000,000,000; it is certain to be more than \$5,-"The next Liberty Loan campaign, which will open April 5, is certain to be for more than \$3,646,000,000, for that is the amount remaining from previous authorizations, and Secretary Mc-Adoo has told me he must have snother authorization before he can open the

campaign."
Mr. Kitchin added he believed the scientious objectors as a special class requiring special treatment and in some this loan so as to prevent any de-instances special surveillance by the preciation of the bonds on the stock market and to make them more desirable accurities for small investors. Seretary McAdoo is opposed to increasing the rate unless it is very necessary he has told the House Ways and Means

to be settled at a conference Saturday of Secretary McAdoo, Senator Simmons Mr. Kitchin.

"Every member of Congress seems to realize the necessity of rushing through this legislation, and I expect little opposition," Mr. Kitchin concluded. Meanwhile House and Senate conin the Quartermaster ferees will strive to reach an agreement on the war finance corporation bill within the next few days so as to have the corporation appointed when the next

ferees in any specific way was made in the House to-day by Representative Glass (Va.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, who sought to have the House insist on its provision designed to preserve the integrity o the Federal reserve system. The House

bill carries no such provision.

Chairman Kitchin assured Mr. Glass that the House conferees will insist on specific protection for the reserve sys-tem, but that it is believed the corporation will not encroach on the system drew his motion. Representatives La Follette (Wash.) and Mason (Ill.) were the two who voted against the bill. Representatives

Saks & Company

of engineers; topographical work; and Mason (III.) were the two who camouflage; map reproduction; supply voted against the bill. Representatives depot service; repair service; hydraulic (Stafford (Wis.) and Hayes (Cal.) anservice and forestry service.

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8,000 Men's Shirts at \$1.20 and \$1.65 ¶ Shirts offered in this special sale are tailored

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